

THE
"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Orders for the "China Mail"
and "OVERSEA NEWS"
may be made to our agents
at the following ports:—
Canton, PATELL & Co.
Hongkong, HOSKOT & Co.
Shanghai, KELLY & WATSON
Yokohama, KELLY & WATSON
Manila, A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

No. 16491

號八十月三年六十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS
Agents for—

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Order by Lieut.-Col. A.
Chapman, F.D.

PARADES.

Parades for Sunday, 19th instant:—
9.30 a.m.—Musical (Part II only) at
King's Park Band, as detailed in Corps
Order No. 1 dated 16.3.16. N.C.O.s
of units having men firing will attend to
assist the instructor. One member of
the Signalling Section will attend for
telephone duty. Remainder, nil.

Parades for Monday, 20th instant:—
7.0 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.—Members of
Signalling Section and other Signallers,
as detailed in Signalling Section Order
dated 8.12.15—More day and More lamp
practice at Headquarters.

3.30 p.m.—No. 2 Section Scouts Co.
(all members) Machine Gun instruction
at Headquarters. Remainder, nil.

DETAILS.

On duty to-night: No. 2 Section Arty.
Batt.

On duty to-morrow night: Scouts Co.
On duty 20th instant: Scouts Co.
Orderly Officer: Lieut. C. Smith.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MOTOR PATROL.

Will report to Inspector Garrod at
Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Monday:
March 20th.

TRAFFIC PATROLMEN.

Inspector Garrod wishes to lecture and
discuss the road rules for vehicles and traffic
regulation. The men must speak Chi-
nese. They will do ordinary patrol duty
on Sections 4 and 5. Inspectors Alves
and Wei will each submit the names of
12 men to this office.

ROUTE MARCH.

All ranks will parade at Volunteer
Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. punctually on
Friday, March 24th, for Route March
through Wanchai Police district. Uni-
form with helmets.

All Patrolmen for that night will be
relieved from Patrol duty and will attend
this parade.

MOVED PATROL.

Trooper Bells has been transferred
from Volunteer Artillery by courtesy of
O.G. H.K.V.C.

Trooper New is appointed Equipment
Officer to this detachment.

TRAMCARS.

Members are reminded that they may
travel free on the Trams of the Hong-
kong Tramway Co. when on, going on, or
coming off duty. If asked for a fare, the
Manager wishes that members should
merely ask the conductor to make a note
of their collar numbers, and not pay.

RECRUITS, &c.

P.Cs. L. G. Ribeiro, Wilson, Tobias,
Mahmood, S. Moosa, A. Hassan, Cald-
well, Ray, S. A. Remedios, and T. E.
Hoehn will attend at Central on Tuesday
and Thursday, March 21st and 23rd, also
those of No. 4 Company.

Staff Inspectors Mackenzie and Clarke
and Sergeant Major Roylance will attend
on the Tuesday.

RANK OF CHIEF INSPECTOR.

It is notified that the four Chief In-
spectors are of equal rank, with seniority
from date of appointment.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IF WHICH ARE THE FRANCHISES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL Funds at 31st December, 1914,
£23,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds..... 3,537,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,597,590
Sinking Fund Account..... 123,230

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,456

Life and Annuity Branches..... 2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department..... 337,232

Other Receipts..... 478,940

£5,339,222

The Accumulated Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested and, by
Act of Parliament, are not added to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
6,000 Tons, 8,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Buildings Work of Every Description.
Castings Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destinations.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
NO. 4
SCOTCH WHISKY.

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT
THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN
SOLD AS NO. 4 SINCE 1831.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 618.

LA "GIRALDA"
MANILA CIGARS.

Excelentes	in boxes of 25	\$4.50
Imperiales	" "	25 3.25
Especiales La Giralda	" "	25 3.00
Perfectos	" "	25 2.75
Perlas	" "	25 1.90
Estrellas	" "	50 4.50
Reina Victoria	" "	100 8.00

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. on Post Cards.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE: No. 254.

BOURNVILLE
COCOA



The Cocoa
with the
most delicious
flavour.

Made by
Cadbury's
from the
finest Cocoa

Hongkong, Dec. 17/1900.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, LTD.**

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, HULLMAKERS, FORGERS,
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 737' x 83' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock to 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions favoring ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shop ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:—TAIKOODOCK.

Telephone No. 512.

VICTORIA THEATRE

To-night! To-night!! To-night!!!
AND TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

TOM MELBOURNE'S COMEDY CO.

"THE BROKEN MIRROR"

THE LONDON HIPPODROME SUCCESS.

A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY

"GOOD BYE FOR EVER"

ALSO

THE THREE DELROYS

COMEDY FIRE JUGGLERS.

Monday, March 20th. One Night Only.

"THE PASSING SHOW" and "THE BACHELOR'S DREAM"

Tuesday, March 21st.

"KEEP SMILING" and "THE SENTRY BOX"

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM

J. B. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Casino, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms
Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day Max.

Telegraph Add: "Peaceful."

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

A 12 ELECTRIC TRAM PASS ENTRANCES,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Highways,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

PATELL & CO.

Importers-Exporters

Commission Agents

HONGKONG.

Branches:—

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

China:—

HANKOW

SHANGHAI

CANTON

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
OVER THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY!

WILKINSON'S
SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
the WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
most Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &c.

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO
SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary,

Victoria Dispensary, Queen's Dispensary, &c.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 18th MARCH.

8 A.M. "HONAN" 8 A.M. "KINSHAN"

10 P.M. "KINSHAN" 4.30 P.M. "FATSHAN"

SUNDAY, 19th MARCH.

10 P.M. "HONGSHAN" 5 P.M. "KINSHAN"

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 4.00

Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00

Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "TAI SHAN" Tons 2000 | S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf

Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 19th MARCH.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at

7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 1 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street

Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI".

Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departure from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,

AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM", 588 Tons, and S.S. "NANSHING", 469 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday,

and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the

same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to

Hongkong or vice versa, by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTIAN" and

"SAINAM". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted

throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor).

Opposite the Blake Pier.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

We Serve the Best Tiffin or Dinner in Hongkong
for \$1.00.

Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants,

Sirloin of Beef, Saddle of Mutton &c., Pork Sausages (own make) Game Pie

Pork Pie, Plum Puddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 31st ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 25, GEORGE STREET, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, on SATURDAY, the 25th March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th March to SATURDAY, the 25th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, March 11, 1916. 423

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 25, GEORGE STREET, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That after the word "Company" in the 18th line of Article 110 the following words shall be added:—

"The General Managers may also with the consent of the Consulting Committee pay such bonus or bonuses to the General Managers as shall think fit."

(b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the 16th line of Article 110.

(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the first line of Article 115.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to be passed at a Special General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1916.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, March 8, 1916. 409

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, 28th instant to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1915 and the report of the General Managers.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers.

Hongkong, March 8, 1916. 409

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, 28th instant to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1915 and the report of the General Managers.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers.

Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 190

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, 25, GEORGE STREET, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers.

Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 186

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, 25, GEORGE STREET, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers.

Hongkong, March 13, 1916. 429

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 21st MARCH, 1916, to WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, March 13, 1916. 428

INTIMATIONS

G. R. NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR LEASE OF OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 1st April, 1916, for the lease of the two-story building formerly occupied by the Land Office, adjoining the Old Supreme Court, from 1st May, 1916, to 31st December, 1918, subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions, should the tender be accepted.

Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office, Hongkong, March 13, 1916. 434

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

IN the matter of a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of Creditors, executed on the 14th day of October, 1913, by A. B. MOULDER trading under the style of A. B. MOULDER & CO., Hongkong.

The Creditors of the above named A. B. MOULDER who have not already sent in their claims are requested, on or before the 7th April, 1916, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned, the Trustee under the said Deed, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the dividend proposed to be declared.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1916.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Trustee under Deed of Assignment for the Creditors of A. B. MOULDER & CO., New Government Building, Hongkong.

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HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1916, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order.

E. DES VOEUX, Secretary.

Hongkong, March 10, 1916. 413

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH HALF YEARLY DRAWING of 65 Debentures (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, PAYABLE on FRIDAY, the 24th March, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1916.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order.

E. DES VOEUX, Secretary.

Hongkong, March 10, 1916. 414

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE.

A COMPETITION will be held over the FAN LING COURSE commencing on 1st April for a prize kindly presented by H. E. the Governor.

Commence—Match play under handicap. Limited to handicaps of 12 and over.

Entrance fee 50 cents per round, the proceeds to go to the War Charities Committee.

Intending competitors are requested to sign their names on the board at Happy Valley or Fan Ling or to send same in writing to the undersigned C/o Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd. not later than the 28th instant.

T. W. HILL, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 14, 1916. 430

DOLLAR INSTITUTION, SCOTLAND.

CHARLES S. DOUGLAS, M.A., (formerly Eglinton Fellow, Glasgow University), Headmaster, which he occupies on 4th September next, provides at a moderate cost a complete HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION in all Departments from 10 years of age upwards. Illustrated Prospectuses may be had on application to the Headmaster, or to THOS. J. YOUNG, F.C.S., Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1916. 197

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1.

THERAPION No. 2.

THERAPION No. 3.

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"CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT TOBACCO & CIGARETTES

"Always most welcome"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS BRISTOL & LONDON.

The SKIPPER'S Favourite.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their weekly share report, dated 17th March state:—

The local share market continues active, and closes with a good demand for both investment and speculative account at current quotations. Index are again easier under selling pressure for Settlement purposes, but for forward delivery no shares are obtainable on the basis of the cash quotation. Stocks have advanced sharply during the last few days, and close in strong request for both cash and time delivery. Plantation Rubber closes somewhat easier at 3/6, and Standard Tin 2/11m at the advanced quotation of 2/10 1/2 for ready and 2/10 1/2 for forward delivery. Bar Silver is today quoted at 27 1/2 Sterling T. T. at 1/11, Shanghai T. T. at 7 1/2 and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/6 bills on Shanghai at 7 1/2.

Bonds:—Hongkong and Shanghai have been sold at 87/00 and close quiet but steady at this rate.

Marine Insurance:—Cantons continue in demand at 422 1/2, and Unions can be placed at 307 1/2. North China are quiet at 171. 1/0, and Yangtze unchanged at the nominal quotation of 120 with Ex. 73.

Five Insurances:—China have been booked at 8 6/2, and Hongkong at 8 1/2, both closing with probable buyers at the rates named.

Shipping:—Douglases have been in active demand, and close with buyers at 8 3/2 after fairly extensive sales at this rate and at 11/3. Indo China under pressure of settlement influences have declined to a buying quotation of 131 for the Deferred, the Preferred being in request at 147. At the close there are buyers also for forward delivery at full equivalent, but no sellers.

Star Ferries have sold, and are wanted at 33 1/2, and Steamships after sales at 17 1/2 and 18 on now be placed at 18 1/2.

Oils:—Shells have been booked to a considerable extent at 98/ and 98 1/2, and close in further request. Ural Caspians are wanted at 30/ and Langkats can be placed in the North at 38 1/2.

Refiners:—China Sugars after sales at 14 1/2 close quiet with probable buyers at 14 1/2. Limes are also on the quiet side, but without change at 43 sales.

Mining:—Kailans are in demand at the improved quotation of 30/ and a higher rate would doubtless be paid. Tinohas, following the improvement in Tin, have advanced to a buying quotation of 30/- with sales reported at this rate and at 40/-.

Rauis are quiet but steady at 83.20.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns:—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after further sales at 108 and 109, have suddenly jumped, a buying quotation of 113, with sales reported at 110, the new share standing in at the usual reduction of 31 per share on these quotations. Kowloon Wharves continue quiet, but can be placed at 97 1/2. Shanghai Docks have been booked at 71 1/2 and more share are wanted at this rate.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings:—Central Estates are quiet and close with sellers at 490. Hongkong Land is probable at 110, and Kowloon Land probably at 88. West Point is wanted at 69 after sales, and Hingpo's Estate at 66.50.

Hongkong Hotels are unchanged, with sellers at 111 1/2.

Cotton Mills:—After strength, this market close easier, with probable buyers of 2 1/2, at 14 1/2, and sellers of 2 1/2, at 14 1/2. Shanghai Cottons at 11 1/2 and Yangtze at 11 1/2.

Miscellaneous:—China, Borneo have sold at 10 1/2. Cement at 10.20 down to 8 1/2. Trans. at 80. Dairy Farms at 30, and Hope at 25 and 24. At the close there are buyers of Dairy Farms at 34 1/2. Cement at 10.10. Electric at 84 1/2. Peak Tin at 30 and 31.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

COAL DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the General Agents on the Company's business for the year ending 31st December, 1915, states:—

The net profit for the year amounted to \$1,18,076.80 and after deducting the previous years' debit balance of \$304,602.78 there is left \$844,474.11 which the General Agents and the Consulting Committee recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of 12 per cent. \$240,000.00

To place to Repairs and Renewals A/c. 50,000.00

To write down Suiwaw Property A/c. 100,000.00

To place to Equalization of Dividend Fund 250,000.00

To pay Bank, to Staff 20,000.00

To carry forward to New A/c. 84,474.11

\$844,474.11

Owing to the European War and the cessation of the Best competition, we have been able to work under much more favourable conditions. We feel sure that the prospect to utilize the past year's successful working to strengthen the position of the Company will appeal to shareholders.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE: The Committee consists of Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shelling, and Messrs. F. Maitland, J. W. C. Bonner, and H. P. White who offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Agents. Hongkong, 10th March, 1916.

LIEUTENANT MOSES AND THE SENTRY.

An army chaplain tells an amusing story from the front.

A sentry who had taken something to keep him warm challenged an approaching person. "Halt! Who goes there?" he cried. "A friend, Lieutenant Moses, came the answer. "Approach, Lieutenant Moses," and repeat the two "Commandments," replied the sentry.

The Man Who Gets There

In the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: 21/3 and 22/6

INTIMATIONS

YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS. 17, R. BLOOM, CHATER RD. HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOZAKI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO, KANADA, NAKAMURA, SANO, SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA Collieries.

AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI COALS.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kyu, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsunagi, Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Peking.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO, Manager.

No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the COVE, HARBOR, COAL CO., and are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL mined into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favorably with the best grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebatik Harbor) and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BEADLEY & CO., LTD. Agents Cove Harbor Coal Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915. 1977

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

We invite you to enjoy the variety of Dairies we have.

ALL READY FOR YOUR TABLE.

OXFORD DAIRIES.

TOMATO.

POLO.

BOLOGNE.

TONGUE.

BLOOD.

LIVER.

All made on our own premises by our own European Expert.

JOHN CLARK & SONS, LIMITED, "Wellington Works," London.

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JOHN CLARK & SONS

15, Morrison Hill Road.

WE HAVE RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF

JEFFREY'S
PILSENER
BEER

(BREWED IN SCOTLAND)

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 818.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

TEL 348

SMART
WHITE
SHOESFOR THE COMING
SEASON

NOW ON SHOW.

NEWEST MODELS.
LADIES' SHOE
DEPARTMENT.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Taishan".

MEMO. FOR MONDAY.

5 p.m.—H.K. Tennis Championships—H. Hancock v. Y. C. Chow.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 21—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Crockery, Plates, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

4.30 p.m.—H.K. Tennis Championships—H. A. Nisbet v. H. L. Yang, and Ng Sze Kwong v. W. L. Wei.

WEDNESDAY, March 22—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Paint at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, March 23—

11 a.m.—Auction of Mess Furniture, Billiard Table and Plates at A.S.C. Barracks, Queen's Road.

FRIDAY, March 24—

11 a.m.—Drawing of Hongkong Club Debentures.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. at 174, Kennedy Road.

SATURDAY, March 25—

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co's. Meeting.

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co's. Extraordinary Meeting.

6 p.m.—Volunteer Sergeants' Mess Dinner at Hongkong Hotel.

SUNDAY, March 27—

2.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club General Meeting.

TUESDAY, March 28—

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co's. Meeting.

11.45 a.m.—H.K. Fire Insurance Co's. Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, March 29—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co's. Meeting.

FRIDAY, March 31—

11.30 a.m.—Luncheon Sugar Refining Co's. Meeting.

SUNDAY, April 1—

Hull Competition at Fan Ling for H.K. Governor's Prize.

BIRTHS.

WONG HING—At Tientsin, on March 7, the wife of H. G. W. WOODMAN, of a son.

BATEMAN—On March 11, at Shanghai, to Mr and Mrs E. F. BATEMAN, a son.

DEATH.

MARQUEZ—On March 12, at Shanghai, MARQUEZ, the beloved wife of POWELL, Marques, aged 32.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, March 18, 1916.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Philippine Bill, amended to give the Philippine Islands their independence in 1922, appears to have been engaging a great deal of attention in the United States when the last mail left. Washington correspondents were confidently predicting the passage of the Bill, as a readiness to set "a definite and not too distant date" for freeing the Philippines was being evidenced among political leaders on both the Republican and Democratic sides of the House. A symposium of newspaper opinion on the subject speaks of many reasons lead to this result.

For instance, the Boston Transcript (Republican) correspondent speaks of this growth of Republican sentiment in favour of getting rid of the islands as "a most astonishing development." SENATOR BORAH, Republican, of Idaho, supports the Bill "because he sees no hope of really teaching the Filipinos self-government, without a hundred years of occupation" and because the Democratic party has definitely promised withdrawal and "we must consider such pledges in the light in which they will be considered by a distant and subject people." For the rest, he believed that, "so far as permanent value is concerned," three or four more years of American tutelage would benefit the Philippines "as much as fifteen or twenty." Then we have Mr. ELIHU ROOT, former Secretary of War in charge of the Philippine Administration, suggesting that since there is a probability of the control of the Philippines becoming the sport of American politics, the islands had better be given their independence at once. A letter written by Mr. ROOT to Mr. TAFT expressing this point of view is worth quoting in full—

"Do you know that when I contemplate the recent government of the Philippines and reflect that our control of the islands may continue to be the sport of American politics, I doubt whether we can really do them much more good. We excluded politics absolutely from the government of the islands during our time, and that course is so necessary, that it is quite disheartening to have it all changed, as I suppose it has been. When you came back from the Philippines and I went out to the War Department I was able to say that there had never been an appointment made to the Philippine service to please anybody... or upon any political or social or personal ground, and I think I know that the same method continued down to March, 1915.

"That way of doing things, however, cannot be continued very long by one political party unless it is agreed to by both. If Democrats are to turn out, Republicans in order to put in deserving

Democrats, deserving Democrats before very long will be turned out to make room for deserving Republicans, and so on. If things are to be done in that way, we'd better give the islands their independence promptly; not promise it in the future, but give notice of an election and turn it over, as we did with Cuba.

Mr. TAFT, however, does not concur entirely in this view. He does not share the fear that each recurring Administration will change the Government of the islands. "If we go back and restore the condition before the Democrats took hold of it," he says, "they will never disturb it again." As to treating the Philippines as the United States treated Cuba, Mr. TAFT is reported as saying: "Cuba is near at hand. The Philippines are 7,000 miles away from our Western coast. If we make the same agreement with the Philippines that we did with Cuba, by which we guarantee the integrity of a Philippine republic, and promise to preserve order and maintain the guarantees of life, liberty, and property, we shall part with the power but retain the responsibility in a way which I think would involve us in a great deal of trouble.

Against this is the "anti-Imperialist" view, and the New York Evening Post, which has been a consistent supporter of this view, now declares that the lessons of the European war have changed the attitude of many Americans towards the question of giving the Philippines their independence. "Those of them who are militarists, or students of the higher strategy of world wars, are quick to admit," it says, "that those far-flung islands are a military weakness to the United States. The sight of German colonies falling one after another may have had something to do with making this feeling more intense. Not a few naval and military authorities have expressed the wish that, on military grounds alone, we were well out of the Philippines. It is possible also that the way in which the great war has made vivid the question of the rights of small nationalities has helped to quicken the American conscience. We can not with a straight face denounce the ravages and oppressors of feeble peoples if we ourselves keep the Philippines indefinitely in subjection against their will." The American Press and politicians have been discussing the question for the past fifteen years, and in all probability the year 1922, mentioned in the amended Bill, will find public opinion no more unanimous on the subject than it has ever been.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Attention is drawn to the announcement of changes in the railway time table, which come into force on Monday next.

The P. & O. Homeward mail steamer Khyber with the Hongkong mail of the 11th February, last, arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

A revised maximum scale of charges for the hire of lighters and cargo-boats is published in the current issue of the Government Gazette.

The directors of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd. will recommend a final dividend of twenty-eight shillings, and a bonus of two shillings per share for the past year, at the exchange of 2/7.

The exportation of sugar of all kinds, refined and unrefined, is prohibited by proclamation in to-day's Gazette, to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates.

At next Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board the President will give notice of a motion "relative to the principles in dealing with applications for permission to install water closets and rough dovecots."

It is notified in to-day's Gazette that, having assumed the additional surname and name of Fane, Mr. Richard Ponsonby, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, will henceforward be known as Richard Ponsonby Fane.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve of Second Lieutenant William Edward Osborn, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, late Lieutenant, Wellington Division, New Zealand Garrison Artillery, being attached to the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Police Inspector Albert Terrett to be an Examiner of Weights and Measures under the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1888, and also Inspector of Dangerous Goods under the Gunpowder and Fireworks Ordinance, 1901, section 14, in place of Inspector William Withers, retired.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

THE SCOTTISH NURSES IN SERBIA.

Last year Miss Margaret Sloan and Miss Laurence of the Government Civil Hospital collected from the Scottish women of Hongkong a sum of £200. A small balance remained and two further subscriptions came to hand, which made a total sum of £310, which was forwarded home in due course.

Miss Sloan has received the following acknowledgments—
DEAR MISS SLOAN,
I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 4th January enclosing a Bank Draft for £310 being the sum of £200 and £110, from Mrs. J. Macdonald and Mrs. C. F. F. respectively. Will you please accept and convey to the donors the very grateful thanks of both the Executive Com. and myself for their kindness.

I am sorry you have not received the packet of Appeals sent on to you. They have perhaps arrived by now, but I shall be very pleased to forward you a further supply, and will send off a parcel this week.

You will have heard of the wonderful journey home from Serbia via Montenegro and Albania, made by 48 Members of our Unit, after the invasion by the Austro-Germans. They were 30 days on the journey, and never slept in a bed all that time, but in barns or under campfires, wherever they could get shelter.

But although 48 of our Members got away, 20 Units under Dr. Elsie Inglis, and Dr. Alice Hutchison, numbering in all 60 persons, felt they could not leave the poor wounded Serbians, who were too ill to be removed in the retreat, they decided that they must stay behind to look after them, even if this meant falling prisoners into the hands of the invaders.

This, as of course you know, has happened, and they have with Members of other Units, who also could not get away, now been interned. Our latest word is that our nursing wounded Serbians for some time they have been taken into Austria and are now near Vienna, we hope they will soon be released.

Meanwhile, the services of other of our people who had gone to Salonika on mite for Serbia, but were unable to get into that country because of invasion, were utilised for refugee work, and after doing a great deal in this way, they were asked to go to Corsica, and open a Hospital for the Serbian refugees who were being sent there in thousands through the kindness of the French Authorities. Dr. Mary Blair has now got a Hospital opened, in which she is caring for men, women and children, these poor Serbians, who are absolutely destitute, and are drawn from all classes. We are now urgently appealing for further funds to carry on this very necessary work, and the Committee have been very much encouraged by the appreciative letters we have had from the Serbian Red Cross Authorities.

This is a long letter, but I thought it would interest you to hear of our latest developments.

With renewed thanks for all you have done for us.

Yours sincerely,
JESSIE LAURIE,
Hon. Treas., S.W.H.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

UNPRECEDENTEDLY HIGH RATES.

Messrs. Snowman and Co. in their freight circular comment on the exceedingly high freight rates. The rate for Saigon-Hongkong has surpassed all expectations. A fortnight ago the rate was 32 cents. It advanced steadily to 87 cents with only an occasional shaver put through during the first part of the fortnight; then it remained stationary for a couple of days, after which, however, owing to a renewed strong demand and the scarcity of tonnage available, the rate subsequently "jumped" rapidly to \$1.00/\$1.10/\$1.20 per "pound" for medium-sized boats, whilst a couple of Japanese vessels of 35,000/75,000 plus carrying capacity "chipped in" and accepted 95 cents/\$1.00 per pound. A fair business was after all done, several "outsiders" also taking advantage of the unprecedentedly high rates ruling, but nevertheless at the close there is still a good demand for tonnage for early next month loading.

There was also a good enquiry for re-seals on timecharter, and although enormously high rates have been offered for periods up to two years by charterers, no actual charters could be put through with the exception of the Norwegian s.s. "Prometheus," 1,024 tons net reg., rechartered at \$27,000 per month, and Norwegian s.s. "Kamor," 949 tons net reg., at \$27,500 per month, both for balance time of charter.

COAL FAMINE.

OWING TO SCARCITY OF SHIPPING TONNAGE.

There is a scarcity of coal in the Colony. Messrs. Snowman and Co. in their shipping freight circular state the cause when they say—
"For a couple of months past there have been scarcely any 'outsiders' offering coal freights from Japan and as a result, local stocks have run out, and all concerned are put to much inconvenience. Importers have the greatest difficulty in fulfilling running contracts, and, not being able to listen to any proposals whatsoever from 'outsiders,' the price locally has soared enormously, and is quoted at anything between \$20.00 to \$25.00 per ton. Tonnage is in consequence most urgently wanted, and indeed a very high figure could be obtained for any ship, prompt or forward loading."

SPORTING.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The results of matches played yesterday are—
PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.
H. D. D. and J. S. Syme-Thomson beat Dr. Lindsay Woods and Dr. Glaister, 6-3, 7-5.

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.
Mrs. Moton and H. Hancock (own 30) beat Miss Hastings and R. A. Brand (rec. 1-0), 8-1, 8-6.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.
C. Thorne and J. R. Wood (rec. 2-0) beat F. Sutton and F. A. Bidden (rec. 4-0), 6-1, 6-2.

C. C. Stark and A. Whitmarsh (own 16) beat R. W. Slade and R. Davidson (scratch) 8-4, 8-8, 6-4.

HANDICAP SINGLES "A."
P. O. Trafford (rec. 2-0) beat A. B. Raworth (scratch), 8-1, 6-3.

W. J. Morrison (rec. 2-0), who was drawn against Hon. Mr. Claud Severi (rec. 15-3), had a walk over.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED DISHONEST CLERK.

Further evidence was taken this morning on the charge against a Chinese clerk in the employ of the Education Department of forging pay sheets and endorsing cheques. Mr. Sheaton appeared for the defence. The case was adjourned.

IMPORTANT CONSPIRACY CASE REMANDED.

The case in which Lul Tse Wo, of New Market Street, is charged with conspiracy was this morning set down for hearing on Friday. Judge Petre Somerville, Chief Officer on board the s.s. Tai-shan, the complainant, who alleges defendant conspired to defraud him of \$14,000, appeared in Mr. Wood's Court this morning and said it would be convenient for him to attend the Court any day next week.

PROSECUTION'S STORY DISBELIEVED.

Mr. J. R. Wood this morning discharged a Chinese accused of stealing from one of the wharves two packages of tea, the property of the Kin Cheung firm, 14 Queen's Street. The Magistrate said he did not believe the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Woo (of Mr. G. E. Hall Brutton's office) who appeared to prosecute, asked for leave to appeal, which the Magistrate granted.

PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

The following letter has been received by H.E. the Governor—
10, Buckingham Gate,
London, S.W.
February 17, 1916.

Your Excellency—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have today received from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, a cheque for £2,447. 4s. 3d. representing the equivalent of a further amount that has been so generously subscribed in Hongkong to H.E. the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, and for which I thank you. I have, etc.

(Sd.) L. E. HALLEY, C.F.
His Excellency
Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G.,
Hongkong.

ADMIRALTY COIL SUNK.

A coal-burner junk, carrying about 70 tons of coal for a warship in port and moored at one of the Admiralty buoys, capsized and sank yesterday. The junk had a carrying capacity of 80 tons and while coming alongside the warship she shipped a great deal of water and went down close to the ship's side. The Admiralty is keeping a watchful eye on the wreck. The value of the junk and personal effects on board is estimated at \$1,000, but the value of the coal is not stated.

During last night some person entered 21 Gage Street by breaking open the door and stole \$220, the property of Wong Si Wah, who lives at the address.

Prince Koudachoff, who succeeds M. Kroupeny as Minister in Peking, is at present Chief of the Chancellery of the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army. He was formerly First Secretary of the Russian Legation at Tokyo and spent a few months in a sinking.

The N. O. Daily News of Monday last says—"German residents in Shanghai were drinking champagne on Friday night to the capture of Vaux or Donsnath or both—matters not which. Any excuse, even as fallacious as a good, useless of course it was German champagne."

After Sunday the battle moved away from Mons and in due course I was able to visit the town. I found it practically undamaged. What fighting there had been could not have taken place in the town itself, but in front of or at the back of it. The retreat, however, part of the British Army came through the streets of Mons. The inhabitants, when they saw the British troops going through had no idea that they were retreating, and it was well that it should have been so, for otherwise there might have been a panic.

"It is rather curious in view of the stories that are told about the Germans, to remember that in my hospital British and German wounded used to play cards together."

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulders, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WAR'S GREATEST EVENTS.

THE GREAT SERBIAN RETREAT.

Our escape from Serbia was an escape from hunger and privation, and from the most terrible vicissitudes. For days we had no food. However, now could we buy any in the villages through which we passed. When we did get bread it was black barley bread, but it tasted so our famished palates as delicious as the best white bread.

We travelled for five days in oxen carts, and then when we reached the mountains, where our transport was impossible, we had to abandon our carts and bridge over. Imagine our plight, footsore and weary, foodless and cold for we had had no time to take with us proper clothes—making our way so beat we could through mountain passes which were either pools of mud or choked with snow.

One evening we came to a village where we found a stable to sleep in. They asked us 50 francs for a little hay to rest our weary bodies on, and we gladly paid the amount. We came to a river, and our only means of crossing it was to be taken over, one at a time, on a sturdy peasant's back.

The weather was windy and cold and snowing, but as we reached the Albanian coast we were able to get hot and cold as hard as stones. As the roads improved we were able to use an oxen cart on the top of which we sat, exposed to the snow, our limbs being numbed with the cold. We were glad to be given the opportunity of sleeping in a room which had no windows.

We had money to buy food, but it was Serbian paper money, and the villagers would not accept it. Our demands for food they replied "Nijama, nijama" ("I have nothing"). At one village where food could be bought we purchased all we could lay our hands on, even to dry figs that were wormy with age.

In due course, and after a journey which is now terrible to think of, we reached Sremski, on which the Austrian aeroplanes were every now and then hurling bombs. From Sremski we made our way to the port of Sava Giovanni at Medua.

On the way we met the processions of Bulgarian and Austrian prisoners, a spectacle which I shall never forget in my dying day. That spectacle represented the last words in human history. The prisoners were led by aged Serbian soldiers who were dying for want of food. Top of our heads being numbed with the cold, we could see hunger grimly at work on their faces. For four days they had had nothing to eat at all, and had been selling their coats prior to that to obtain a little bread. There was no food either for them or for Serbian refugees.

Many of these prisoners had worn their boots off their feet and had bound them round with bits of cloth. Every two hours they lay down on the mud and the snow. The idea of escape never entered their heads. Indeed, where could they have escaped to? If they had any pretensions they would only have starved to death in the mountains.

We met three Serbian soldiers who asked us for bread, saying, "Take our money; we give up something to eat." We told them that we had nothing to give them, but it was terrible to have to refuse them.

When we reached Sava Giovanni we found that the Austrians had been bombarding the town, and that one or two sacks of flour had got badly knocked about and their contents were being lost. The finished prisoners saw the ground and immediately crouched on their knees and gathered up the flour, mud and all, in their coats in order to make bread. They told us what kind of bread that mixture would have made, but we knew that these men had become reduced to this pass when hunger doesn't care how it is satisfied. Some of the prisoners could not wait to cook the flour, but licked it up with their tongues.

When we were at the Allied ships were unloading in the harbour and the prisoners were set to work to help. When they brought out from the boats the sides of their heads were as though the eyes of these finished prisoners were staring out of their heads. They looked at the food with a wild, intense expression that burned itself into the memory. As they handled the broken their hands became fatty, and every now and then one would see them holding the fat of their hands to their mouths and immediately crouched on their knees and gathered up the flour, mud and all, in their coats in order to make bread. They told us what kind of bread that mixture would have made, but we knew that these men had become reduced to this pass when hunger doesn't care how it is satisfied. Some of the prisoners could not wait to cook the flour, but licked it up with their tongues.

Before we went away we divided what food we had among them and their gratitude was pathetic to witness. If ever man had been into the abyss of human degradation these men had.

I spoke to some of the soldier prisoners and they told me that it was not far from the truth that they had been fighting. The anger of the Serbs against the Bulgars is so great that I can imagine it coarsens the guards' tremendous effort to prevent themselves from teasing their prisoners to pieces. The Bulgars read this and made no response to my remark.

From Sava Giovanni we were taken to Brindisi and thence to Bari, escaping an Austrian submarine which we saw as we lay by.

A number of our party, including some English women, went on to Durazzo, passing over terrible roads knee-deep in mud and crossing rivers which took them a full day to get across. They all sleep in the open, an experience which anyone who understands what winter in Albania means will appreciate.

One rich villager showed them great kindness. He entertained them to a three-course dinner consisting of rice and meat, great fat, and a delicious lamb's head. The proverbial English good spirits kept the party cheerful and to lighten the tedious of waiting, while they crossed the numerous rivers they sang—
"O—e more river to Jordan,
One more river to cross."

The ladies became so accustomed to the mud and their stockings were so drenched that they plunged without hesitation into pools of mud. "A little more mud or less, what does it matter?"

At Durazzo the party fell in with the Serbian Army, which was then in contact with the Italians. Despite all their misfortune the spirit of the Serbian soldiers remains unaffected. They found it hard to understand why the French and the British took so long in arriving at Salonica, but what particularly concerned them was that Russia was doing "nothing" for them. They said to us, "Tell our Father that we look to him to redeem us."

One of the most vivid impressions that I shall carry away with me of those awful days in Serbia was the picture of the poor Serbian women walking along the roads, their worldly goods on their backs, kneeling in where they were going. I said to them, "You are poor, you have little to lose, why do you run away like this?" "We are with our Father," they replied. "We are running to him," was their answer. "It was impossible to make answer."

It may be asked: "Is there no food in Serbia?" If there is any it has fallen into the hands of the Bulgars, but I am afraid there is very little left. By cutting off communication with Salonica the Bulgars cut off from Serbia the main source of food supply.

THE GREAT SERBIAN RETREAT.

BY HUBERT LEVITAN.

Our escape from Serbia was an escape from hunger and privation, and from the most terrible vicissitudes. For days we had no food. However, now could we buy any in the villages through which we passed. When we did get bread it was black barley bread, but it tasted so our famished palates as delicious as the best white bread.

We travelled for five days in oxen carts, and then when we reached the mountains, where our transport was impossible, we had to abandon our carts and bridge over. Imagine our plight, footsore and weary, foodless and cold for we had had no time to take with us proper clothes—making our way so beat we could through mountain passes which were either pools of mud or choked with snow.

One evening we came to a village where we found a stable to sleep in. They asked us 50 francs for a little hay to rest our weary bodies on, and we gladly paid the amount. We came to a river, and our only means of crossing it was to be taken over, one at a time, on a sturdy peasant's back.

The weather was windy and cold and snowing, but as we reached the Albanian coast we were able to get hot and cold as hard as stones. As the roads improved we were able to use an oxen cart on the top of which we sat, exposed to the snow, our limbs being numbed with the cold. We were glad to be given the opportunity of sleeping in a room which had no windows.

We had money to buy food, but it was Serbian paper money, and the villagers would not accept it. Our demands for food they replied "Nijama, nijama" ("I have nothing"). At one village where food could be bought we purchased all we could lay our hands on, even to dry figs that were wormy with age.

In due course, and after a journey which is now terrible to think of, we reached Sremski, on which the Austrian aeroplanes were every now and then hurling bombs. From Sremski we made our way to the port of Sava Giovanni at Medua.

On the way we met the processions of Bulgarian and Austrian prisoners, a spectacle which I shall never forget in my dying day. That spectacle represented the last words in human history. The prisoners were led by aged Serbian soldiers who were dying for want of food. Top of our heads being numbed with the cold, we could see hunger grimly at work on their faces. For four days they had had nothing to eat at all, and had been selling their coats prior to that to obtain a little bread. There was no food either for them or for Serbian refugees.

Many of these prisoners had worn their boots off their feet and had bound them round with bits of cloth. Every two hours they lay down on the mud and the snow. The idea of escape never entered their heads. Indeed, where could they have escaped to? If they had any pretensions they would only have starved to death in the mountains.

We met three Serbian soldiers who asked us for bread, saying, "Take our money; we give up something to eat." We told them that we had nothing to give them, but it was terrible to have to refuse them.

When we reached Sava Giovanni we found that the Austrians had been bombarding the town, and that one or two sacks of flour had got badly knocked about and their contents were being lost. The finished prisoners saw the ground and immediately crouched on their knees and gathered up the flour, mud and all, in their coats in order to make bread. They told us what kind of bread that mixture would have made, but we knew that these men had become reduced to this pass when hunger doesn't care how it is satisfied. Some of the prisoners could not wait to cook the flour, but licked it up with their tongues.

Before we went away we divided what food we had among them and their gratitude was pathetic to witness. If ever man had been into the abyss of human degradation these men had.

I spoke to some of the soldier prisoners and they told me that it was not far from the truth that they had been fighting. The anger of the Serbs against the Bulgars is so great that I can imagine it coarsens the guards' tremendous effort to prevent themselves from teasing their prisoners to pieces. The Bulgars read this and made no response to my remark.

From Sava Giovanni we were taken to Brindisi and thence to Bari, escaping an Austrian submarine which we saw as we lay by.

A number of our party, including some English women, went on to Durazzo, passing over terrible roads knee-deep in mud and crossing rivers which took them a full day to get across. They all sleep in the open, an experience which anyone who understands what winter in Albania means will appreciate.

One rich villager showed them great kindness. He entertained them to a three-course dinner consisting of rice and meat, great fat, and a delicious lamb's head. The proverbial English good spirits kept the party cheerful and to lighten the tedious of waiting, while they crossed the numerous rivers they sang—
"O—e more river to Jordan,
One more river to cross."

The ladies became so accustomed to the mud and their stockings were so drenched that they plunged without hesitation into pools of mud. "A little more mud or less, what does it matter?"

At Durazzo the party fell in with the Serbian Army, which was then in contact with the Italians. Despite all their misfortune the spirit of the Serbian soldiers remains unaffected. They found it hard to understand why the French and the British took so long in arriving at Salonica, but what particularly concerned them was that Russia was doing "nothing" for them. They said to us, "Tell our Father that we look to him to redeem us."

One of the most vivid impressions that I shall carry away with me of those awful days in Serbia was the picture of the poor Serbian women walking along the roads, their worldly goods on their backs, kneeling in where they were going. I said to them, "You are poor, you have little to lose, why do you run away like this?" "We are with our Father," they replied. "We

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BATTLE FOR VERDUN.

FRENCH OPINION ON THE VERDUN BATTLE.

ANOTHER DESPERATE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT ANTICIPATED.

PARIS, Mar. 16.
Opinion is growing in regard to the final phase of the battle of Verdun that everything is in favour of the French.

Although their artillery attacks were more desperate than ever, the Germans hardly gained a foot of ground. Most of what they did take has since been retaken.

It is now certain that the German infantry is unequal to that engaged in the beginning of the battle. Experts anticipate another desperate onslaught on the Douaumont-Vaux front.

THE DAILY BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, Mar. 16.
To-day's communiqué says: Our batteries wrecked the enemy's communication trenches at Neuport and killed many of the occupants. There has been no infantry action north of Verdun.

The bombardment was feeble west of the Meuse and more intense at Handreumont and Dambloup, while the French violently bombarded west of Douaumont where the enemy was constructing earthworks.

By a four mile eastward of Apremont we inflicted losses and took prisoners. A German attack at Bernhaupt, in the Vosges was defeated by a curtain of fire.

MUNITION-MAKING IN CANADA.

CREDIT OFFERED BY CANADIAN BANKS.

OTTAWA, Mar. 16.
The Minister of Finance has announced that the Canadian Banks have offered a credit of \$15,000,000 in connection with orders for munitions made in Canada during the next half year.

This is a matter for great pride, coming, as it does, after the Dominion Government's credit of \$10,000,000.

YON TIRPITZ AND HIS POLICY.

THE ADMIRAL WITHDRAWS WITH ALL HONOURS.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
A semi-official statement published at Berlin says that Admiral von Tirpitz withdraws with all honours. The choice as his successor of one who co-operated with Admiral von Tirpitz guarantees the continuity of his policy, particularly of submarine warfare.

GUNS CAPTURED FROM THE SENUSSI.

CAIRO, Mar. 16.
Three guns were captured in the pursuit of the Senussi at Sollum.

AMERICANS ON THE "TUBANTIA."

LONDON, Mar. 16.
There were three Americans on board the Tubantia.

THE SILVER MARKET.

TONE REMARKABLY STEADY.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Messrs. Montague and Co.'s report says the tone of the silver market continues to be remarkably steady. The demand for the Home mint is the chief factor. The Continent has been more or less a constant buyer. There have been few orders from India. The closeness of the China exchange to parity, the absence of free selling by the United States, mintage by Japan on account of Russia, and the extension of the area in which the rupee has to do duty, as well as the readjustment of the currency in India, create confidence in the future of the market.

MANCHESTER AND FREE TRADE.

THE NEW DIRECTORS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, Mar. 17.
Eighteen out of twenty-two new directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have pledged themselves to "no free trade with Germany after the war."

ENEMY GOODS ENTERING INDIA.

LONDON, Mar. 17.
In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham affirmed that enemy goods were still entering India.

Lord Islington announced that a Bill would shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council which would validate the seizure of suspected goods. The next responsibility lay with the Customs of neutral countries. The Indian Customs were scrutinising consignments most closely. The recent publication of a Black List of firms with whom trade was prohibited would strengthen the Government's powers for excluding enemy goods. Any cases Lord Sydenham could produce would have close and early attention. The Government desired to carry out the spirit and the letter of the policy of checking, as far as possible, the entry of enemy goods into India.

FIRMS IN PERSIA BLACKLISTED.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
The Gazette says a number of firms in Persia, including the notorious firm of Nassimuss, have been blacklisted under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

KING OF SIAM ILL.

BANGKOK, Mar. 17.
H.M. the King of Siam is suffering from neurasthenia.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S FUTURE TRADE POLICY.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
The Premier of Australia (Mr. W. M. Hughes) was the guest at dinner of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. In the course of a speech he said that victory would grow our arms only when we bent every energy to the supreme purpose of eradicating German influence on British trade and on our national life. The question of Great Britain's future trade and general policy was vital to the Dominions, and some indication of that policy ought to be disclosed without delay. It was impossible to postpone consideration of the question till after the war. Nothing less than economic revolution would meet the position. The British Empire must be organised for trade and industry, economic justice, national defence, the preservation of the world's peace, and the protection of the weak against the strong. It was to organisation that Germany owed her tremendous strength.

Mr. Herbert Samuel (Home Secretary) said the problem of Imperial unity was ripe for solution. It was the intense feeling of the nation that after the war we would be unable again to enter into friendly or equal trade relationships with our present enemies. Personally, he believed the Motherland was ready to admit the dominions into a share of the Government and policy of the Empire as soon as they desired admission.

WOUNDED OF MESOPOTAMIA.

EFFORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 17.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long, speaking on the Army Estimates, said that the Government both at Home and in India, was doing its utmost to provide every possible alleviation for the wounded in Mesopotamia. The Viceroy, some weeks ago, decided to send Sir William Vincent and General Bingley to enquire into the medical arrangements and to remedy the deficiencies. The War Office had supplied the Raj with two Indian General hospitals with a complete personnel, and the personnel for two more; also a British stationary hospital with four hundred beds, a British general hospital of a thousand beds, with one hundred doctors and one hundred orderlies.

FRENCH LINER ATTACKED BY SUBMARINE.

304 PASSENGERS ABOARD.

NEW YORK, March 16.
The French liner Patria, with 300 passengers, including 30 Americans, has arrived. The Captain reports that he was attacked without warning by a submarine off Tunis, the torpedo passing 20 feet to the stern of the vessel.

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OUT WITH A NIGHT PATROL.

OFFICER'S AMUSING DIARY OF HIS ADVENTURES.

The "Fifth Gloucester Gazette, R.E.F." contains the following amusing extract from the diary of an officer commanding a reconnoitring patrol "somewhere in France."

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SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

THE GERMAN PRODUCTIONS.

A QUESTION OF COST.
With reference to the recent reports that Germany is producing synthetic rubber, the January number of the New York India Rubber World contains an editorial comment which will reassure any shareholders in rubber plantation companies who may still feel some nervousness on this question of possible competition with the natural product. Our American contemporary says: "The statement that Germany is producing synthetic rubber is undoubtedly true. At the same time it is probably of no importance to those interested in rubber outside of the countries controlled by the Germanic Allies. Before the war synthetic rubber in ton lots was made in Germany. It costs so much, however, that it could not compete in price with either the wild or the plantation product. At the present time, because of the rubber famine in Germany, the price of plantation crepe is between \$10 and \$12 a pound. As such figures of synthetic rubber can be profitably produced with rubber at 80 cents, however, and no famine, synthetic rubber would still be commercially impracticable. The rubber planter may, therefore, rest secure on a product that costs from one to two shillings as against one that costs several dollars a pound. The fact that Germany is actually making and using synthetic rubber will, of course, startle some readers. It is for their comfort, therefore, that the foregoing is written. As to further reassurance, there is the fact that the German Colonial Association, in a recent resolution, laid emphasis on the future need to the Fatherland of colonies in which could be grown rubber and guayule. They advise plantations, not laboratories. The inference would seem to be sufficiently plain."

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There were 3,446 casual paupers relieved on the night of December 24, as against 4,077 a year before.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A BETTER medicine can not be made. A. J. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, loosens the phlegm, and soothes the throat, restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. It is sold by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

THE WILL TO SAVE.

A correspondent writing to "The Spectator," expresses in rhyme his doubts regarding the will of the Englishman to save. He thinks taxing the only way.

THE VANISHING PAUPER.

Official figures of pauperism in Great Britain continue to show a decline, though the number is well over half a million.

